

**First Radioactive
Shipment Okayed
For Soviet Union**

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Daily Worker

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Price 10 Cents

**Teamsters Sign
Ward Pact;
Plan Sears Drive**

—See Page 3

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL:

IKE, AFL-CIO OPPOSE JURY TRIAL CLAUSE

UPSTATE DAIRY FARMERS SET STRIKE FOR AUG. 14

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 31—The Farmers Union of the New York Milkshed will strike Aug. 14, a spokesman for the group said today.

The convention of the organization, which claims 6,000 members, will be held Aug. 10 at Utica to map the strike.

The union's board of county presidents voted for the strike after a poll of members showed 90 percent in favor of withholding the milk. The members are irked at the price they receive for their milk, the spokesman said.

The Farmers Union, which has membership in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, constitutes about one-eighth of the entire New York milkshed's producers. The group planned to solicit support for the strike by non-members.

At Albany, a spokesman for upstate milk dealers said yesterday the State Agriculture Department knew for more than a year that a rise in the cost of milk was "inevitable" with extension of the New York metropolitan milk marketing order.

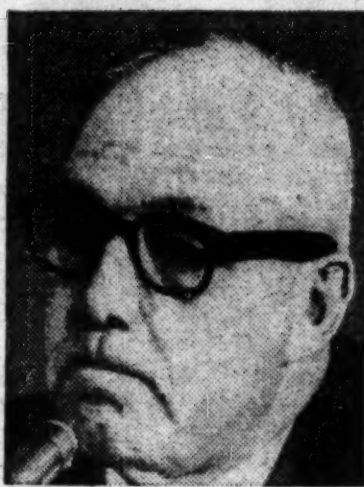
The Federal-State order becomes effective tomorrow in northern New Jersey and 22 upstate counties.

A. C. Fisher, steering committee chairman of the upstate dealers, challenged a statement by Commissioner Daniel J. Carey that "it would be a tragedy if dealers used the order as an excuse or a vehicle for unrealistic or abnormal increases to consumers."

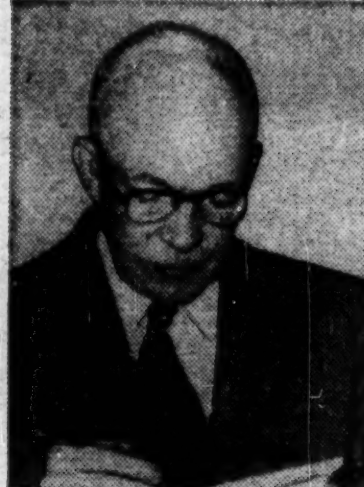
HIROSHIMA VICTIM DIES 12 YEARS AFTER BOMBING

HIROSHIMA, Japan, July 31—The World War II atomic bombing of Hiroshima yesterday claimed its 15th victim of the year.

Umeko Tanikawa, 54, who at the time of the bombing lived less than a mile from the central explosion point, died in Hiroshima Hospital. Authorities said she apparently had escaped unaffected but developed symptoms of atomic disease last January. She gradually grew worse until her death.



MEANY



PRES. EISENHOWER

Dulles, Zorin Meet On 'Open Sky' Plan

LONDON, July 31—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had his first meeting with Soviet disarmament delegate Valerian Zorin today to press for more time in which to present the U. S. "open skies" inspection plan. Both emerged from the session smiling.

Dulles and Zorin met at a working lunch with other disarmament delegation chiefs after Dulles had gotten Allied approval of a joint aerial inspection plan to be presented to the USSR.

Asked how the meeting went, U. S. disarmament expert Harold E. Stassen smiled and said, "fine."

Francois Julius Moch agreed, "It was a fine lunch."

Dulles and Zorin posed together for news photographers, smiling and shaking hands.

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau announced he would fly here tomorrow for talks with Dulles and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

Dulles, since his arrival here

Monday, had spent most of his time trying to resolve differences over the exact boundaries of the proposed aerial inspection zone.

Officials refused to reveal the zonal boundaries until they were presented formally to the Soviet Union in the five-power U. N. disarmament subcommittee by Stassen later this week or perhaps early next week.

Informed sources said three areas for aerial photography will be presented: The U. S. and Russia, a saucer-shaped Arctic zone, and a rectangular zone centering on Europe.

France has insisted that for every one mile of west European territory opened up to inspection, the Soviet Union should contribute nine or ten miles.

WASHINGTON, July 31—President Eisenhower said today he flatly opposes a jury trial amendment or "any amendment" to the voting rights section of his civil rights bill.

"I support the bill as it now stands, earnestly, and I hope that it will be passed on," the President told his weekly news conference. "That is my last word on civil rights."

The President's reiteration of his strong opposition to the jury trial amendment came amid these other developments:

• The AFL-CIO Executive Council came out against a pending proposal to write a jury trial guarantee into the bill's right to vote action. It said it "cannot and will not" be influenced by the fact that the proposal would benefit organized labor in certain cases.

The council said a jury clause would prevent the passage of a "meaningful civil rights bill."

"The AFL-CIO reaffirms its belief that there should be no crippling trial by jury amendment to the civil rights bill," it said.

• John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers endorsed the jury trial proposal. Lewis said in a statement that the pending amendment is "wise and prudent and proper." If adopted, Lewis said, it would strengthen the civil rights bill.

• Officials of the Tuskegee Civic Association, an Alabama Negro organization, told a news conference that registrars recently clamped down on Negro voting in Macon County, Ga., from June 3 to July 5, where, it said, only 7 of 73 Negroes were permitted to register.

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland said foes of the proposed amendment may try to kill the amendment by moving to table it unless the Senate votes on it this week. A motion to table is not debatable, and in effect would force a vote. Knowland said he believed such a motion would carry, but Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson said it was "premature" to discuss such a move.

—Senate leaders renewed without success efforts to arrange a temporary halt in the civil rights battle so action could be taken on a number of still-pending appropriations bills and measure extending the life of the Small Business Administration. Eisenhower said he hoped this would be done.

Otherwise the spending authority of the affected agencies, including the Agriculture and Defense departments, expires at midnight tonight and thousands of Government employees would face the prospect of not getting paid on time.

Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore), who blocked an agreement yesterday,

Senate Prober Traces Hoffa-Dio Tie

WASHINGTON, July 31—The Senate rackets committee charged today that James R. Hoffa, "crown prince" of the big Teamsters' Union, joined with racketeer John (Johnny Dio) Dioguardi in seeking an economic stranglehold of the eastern seaboard.

They also said he by-passed the Teamsters' leadership to charter seven New York "paper locals" and rig a union election.

Committee chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark), Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) and chief counsel Robert F. Kennedy stressed the

danger to the nation when key union leaders are "beholden" to gangsters and racketeers.

The charges were made in committee discussion preliminary to taking testimony this afternoon in the newest phase of its work—Teamster activities in the New York City area.

Union officials Sam Zakman and Sam Berger were to be the first witnesses, presumably about Dio's entry into the labor movement.

Kennedy said Dio wormed his way into the labor movement in 1950 when he took over a catch-all union first chartered by the old Robert F. Hoffa, he said, has a "close

relationship" with Dio and once invited him to "bring his union into the Teamsters."

The counsel said that Dave Beck, who is stepping down as Teamsters' president after being accused of misusing more than \$320,000 of the union's funds, blocked one attempt by Hoffa to get Dio into the Teamsters.

Beck, he said, acted after Thomas Hickey, International vice-president in New York objected to Hoffa's proposal.

Kennedy said that Hoffa, early last year, retaliated by rigging an election in an attempt to control

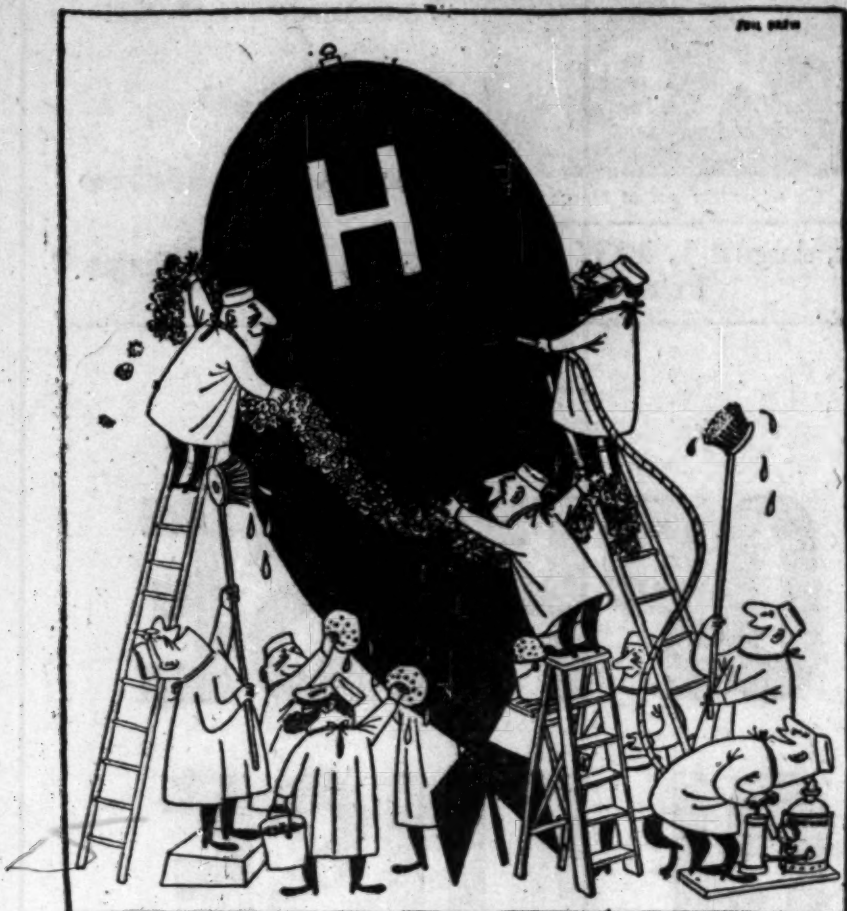


DIOGUARDI

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Let's Not Be Distracted



—The York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily

ALABAMA PARLEY TO MAP NEGRO REGISTRATION DRIVE

A meeting of southern Negro leaders has been called for next Thursday in Montgomery, Ala., to discuss ways and means of increasing registration of Negro voters. The conference of leaders was called by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, president of the Southern Leadership Conference.

The last meeting of the Conference was held last January in New Orleans when the May 17 Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington was planned. Next Thursday meeting will be held in the Holt Street Baptist Church where the historic Montgomery Bus Boycott was organized on Dec. 5, 1955.

More than 100 leaders are expected to attend the conference, representing every important southern city in nine states.

In addition to voters registration the leaders will also deal with the civil rights bill now being debated in the U.S. Senate. The civil rights debate has caused Alabama authorities to threaten a breakdown in registration machinery for whites, as well as Negroes in the event the bill is enacted into law.

Among the officers of the Conference besides Dr. King are: the Rev. C. K. Steele, of Tallahassee, Fla., Rev. A. L. Davis of New Orleans; Rev. Ralph Abernathy, of Montgomery and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

Argentine Communists Gain More Than 100% in Election

Argentine Communists more than doubled their best previous vote in Sunday's nation election, final returns indicated yesterday. They received 230,122 votes, or three percent of the total cast, as against the 96,000 votes polled in the 1954 balloting. There will be four Communist deputies sitting in the new Constituent Assembly, which convenes in September.

The Socialist Party surpassed the Communist gains, polling 511,754 votes.

In Caracas, Venezuela, Argentine ex-President Juan D. Peron charged yesterday that nearly a million of his supporters had been denied the right to vote by Provisional President Pedro E. Aramburu's Argentine "dictatorship."

Official returns from the voting for an Argentine constitutional convention gave the opposition a slight edge over Aramburu's supporters—4,054,650 anti-government votes, including 2,080,121 blank ballots cast as a protest by Peronists, against 3,943,058 votes for the regime.

An additional 610,552 votes, enough to turn the balance in

Aramburu's favor, were listed merely as ballots cast "among smaller parties," making it impossible to determine which side received the larger vote.

Because the Peronists cast only blank ballots, the government parties were assured of a majority in the convention.

The Argentine Interior Ministry announced early today that the 205-member convention will be divided 116 to 89 in favor of the Aramburu regime.

In New York, the Herald-Tribune published an interview with anti-government leader Arturo Frondizi in which Frondizi claimed he is virtually certain of winning the Argentine presidential election scheduled in February.

Frondizi's "Intransigent" radical faction polled only 1,821,459 votes

Okay 1st Radioactive Shipment to USSR

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Atomic Energy Commission disclosed today it has authorized a small first-in-history shipment of radioactive material to the Soviet Union for cancer research.

It said the material, radioactive carbon-14, was shipped March 21 by the Chemesco Corp. of 431 Fifth Ave., New York. It went to the Bio-Chemical Institute of the Moscow Academy of Science.

Use of Carbon-14 by the Russians suggested they may be experimenting with drugs in the treatment of malignancies. Or they could be studying the absorption of carbon-containing nutrients or minerals by cancerous tissue.

Atomic authorities said carbon-14 is only weakly radioactive and has no use in nuclear weapons research.

The AEC disclosed the shipment in its 22nd semi-annual report to Congress. It also said the Government has developed an atomic battery which is smaller than a dime but will run a wrist watch for five years.

The shipment of a radio-isotope to Russia was the first in the history of the U.S. atomic energy project. It was possible only because procedures governing export of such materials were simplified in February, 1956.

Prior to that, export of any radioactive material to Socialist nations was forbidden. Now the AEC must find the "proposed export would not be inimical" to U.S. security. The commission made such a finding in the Chemesco case.

AEC Says It Will Bar Pacifist Protest at A-Blast in Nevada

LAS VEGAS, Nev., July 31.—The Atomic Energy Commission declared today that members of the National Committee for Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons would be ejected or held for prosecution if they attempt to enter the Nevada Proving Grounds next week. Armed guards would repulse any such attempt, an AEC spokesman said.

A bomb test is scheduled for next Thursday on the Nevada site.

The AEC warning followed the new organization's announcement in New York City that some of its members deliberately would violate the law by walking into the restricted nuclear testing area next week as a protest against continued testing of nuclear bombs.

The organization was formed by a group of American pacifists who issued a Call to Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons for Aug. 3 to Aug. 9.

Aug. 6 is Hiroshima Day and Aug. 9, Nagasaki Day, the 12th anniversaries of the dropping of the first A-bombs on those two cities.

The New York headquarters of the new pacifist group announced Tuesday that several of its members planned to walk onto the Nevada test area two days before the scheduled explosion.

Those taking part in the civil disobedience test will be among some 70 from over the country who will assemble in Las Vegas Satur-

day to plan this and other actions.

Albert Bigelow, a member of the committee, said the few demonstrators who would enter the restricted area illegally would walk into the region "with full knowledge and acceptance of the penalty, as a moral protest against the tests."

The AEC employs about 125 guards to patrol the test site, where "uncleared" visitors can enter the main gate only with special permission. To walk onto the restricted area from the nearest accessible road without encountering guards would require a 35-mile hike in

(Continued on Page 7)

Soviet Youths Rock To American Songs

By COLLETTE BLACKMOORE (United Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW, July 31.—There was a hot time in the old town of Moscow last night, with a thousand Russian youths rocking to the "St. Louis Blues" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

The International Youth Festival was in full swing with the Russians crowding into the Cinema Actors House to hear Britain's Ruce Turner's Orchestra and Jeff Ellison's band playing western songs.

Bernice Reading, Negro singer, set the house a-jumping with "Rock Baby Rock" and the Rock 'n Roll version of "Ochichornya" (Dark Eyes).

The audience, caught in the spirit, clapped in rhythm and applauded enthusiastically.

Fraternalization between the young people from the west and Communist boys and girls was even more livelier and close in Moscow's Red Square in the afternoon.

Youths from both east and west played the "French kissing game," in which giggling, laughing girls hide their handkerchiefs and the boys hunt them. The boys finding the well-hid handkerchief get a kiss.

The Americans here followed a jam-packed schedule, but pursued more individual tastes because they were less group-minded than other delegations at the festival.

Barbara Perry, a dancer from Chicago, fulfilled a desire to see the famed Bolshoi ballet perform "Swan Lake."

"I'm favorably impressed even though I don't agree with the Soviet dancers on style," she said. "I think they're just fabulous."

Other Americans were drawn into informal debates on the subject of democracy versus communism. "There was nothing rowdy about it," one said. "Nobody tried to convert anybody. We just ex-

changed ideas like Eisenhower and Zhukov did in their long conversations at the end of the war."

Another American was heard at a dinner table asking his woman translator, "What did you hear about the Hungarian revolution?" She answered briefly and politely, indicating she did not want to get involved in an argument but wouldn't mind being told more about events in Hungary.

Robert Green of Los Angeles brought a self-produced documentary film "The Color of Man" to Russia, intending to enter it as the only American offering to the festival's film competition.

Rumors that the Americans were bringing other American-made films, including "Blackboard Jungle," proved false.

MOSCOW, July 31.—Leroy Wollins of Chicago, secretary of the American Council for Friendship with the Soviet Union, arrived here Monday without a passport to attend the International Youth Festival.

Wollins, whose passport was believed cancelled last year, explained he drove from Chicago to Montreal, where he boarded a Dutch KLM aircraft for Amsterdam.

He said the Dutch authorities refused to allow him to leave the airport area except to board a plane for Prague, where he joined a special festival train for Moscow.

Wollins said his attorneys told him that he did not need a passport to leave the U.S. and that he had not broken any American laws.

He expects to return to the U.S. when the festival ends.



THIS IS ONE OF THESE HUSH-HUSH JOBS--THE ONLY THING YOU'RE ALLOWED TO KNOW IS HOW MUCH PROFIT YOU GET...

U. S. Steel Hits Top Profit in Its History

U. S. Steel Corp. rang up the greatest sales and earnings in its history in the first six months of 1957. Chairman Roger M. Blough said yesterday.

He told a news conference that "Big Steel" does not anticipate any major upturn in steel orders in the fourth quarter of the year, however.

Consolidated net income rose to \$231,421,308 in the first half, from \$208,550,441 in the same period a year ago.

Sales of \$2,336,798,663 compared with \$2,269,290,135 in the same period a year ago.

Blough told reporters that U. S. Steel operated at 89.5 percent of its rated capacity in the second quarter, compared with 95.7 percent in the first three months.

He said third quarter operations will be "a little less than 85 percent and a fourth quarter operations probably will be a little better than 85 percent." He said the industry as a whole will operate between 80 and 85 percent in the second six months of the year.

Blough said he looks for an upturn in steel buying from the auto industry later this year but that this will be counterbalanced by some further inventory liquidation throughout industry.

Blough, who will be a key witness at the Senate Judiciary subcommittee's probe of steel prices next week, maintained the recent \$6 a ton price increase "was certainly conservative."

MEANY EXPELS DORFMAN, AN ASSOCIATE OF HOFFA

WASHINGTON, July 31.—AFL-CIO president George Meany today expelled Paul Dorfman, a close associate of Teamsters vice-president James R. Hoffa, as an officer and member of a small local union in Chicago.

Meany said Dorfman was guilty of violating AFL-CIO rules and ethical practices and of having "compromising personal ties" with an insurance agency doing business with the Teamsters.

He acted as James G. Cross, president of the Bakers' Union, went before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee to answer charges that he misused union funds and the powers of his office.

Cross, accompanied by some 35 high officers of his union whom he had summoned to appear with him, told reporters he "welcomed the chance" to tell his side of the story. He said the Senate rackets committee, which previously aired the

Teamsters Sign Ward Pact, Plan Sears Drive

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The teamsters Union has its eye on organizing workers in the nationwide chain of Sears, Roebuck stores, a union official revealed today. The announcement came shortly after the Teamsters wrapped up a contract with Montgomery Ward. Harold J. Gibbins, chairman of the Teamsters National Warehouse Division, told a news conference the union is making a study of Sears' retail and mail order operations. Such a study is traditional before any organizing campaign.

He said the Teamsters now are bargaining with Sears in a "few scattered locations" but are aiming for a nationwide contract. The union, he said, has strength in Sears, warehouses and hopes to extend it to retail and mail order stores.

The one-year contract with Montgomery Ward, drawn up after 10 weeks of negotiation, provides for wage increases of five to 24 cents an hour. Average increase for hourly paid employees would be eight cents an hour.

Gibbins said 30 locals with 19,000 employees had approved the terms of the agreement. He said the agreement also provided a guaranteed weekly income plan, shorter hours and arbitration of grievances of employees in mail order houses, warehouses and retail stores in 42 cities.

Pay boosts will be retroactive to June 1. Under the old agreement, wage rates ranged from \$1 to \$2.20 an hour.

The company estimated the new contract will cost three million dollars a year. The average increase for hourly paid employees would be eight cents an hour.

Under the guaranteed weekly income plan, made employees are assured of pay for 40 hours and female employees are assured of 38 hours if they work at all during any week.

Gibbins admitted that "these rates are not the best" but said the teamsters had to do "rugged bargaining" before the company would improve its offer. Originally, the Teamsters had asked for 25 cents an hour more. The company offered two cents.

Gibbins said Teamsters vice-president James R. Hoffa helped draft the proposals before he was tried and acquitted on charges that he conspired to plant a spy on the Senate Rackets Committee.

Bargaining of the Teamsters with Montgomery Ward in 1955 came under scrutiny by the Senate Rackets Committee. One witness testified that the Teamsters obtained their first nationwide contract with the mail order firm after pledging a large share of stock to the Ward management during a proxy fight. Ward's board chairman, John Barr, later denied there was any collusion.

charges, had "hampered" him in presenting his case.

Dorfman was ousted as a member and secretary-treasurer of the Waste Material Handlers Federal Labor Union, a small Chicago local affiliated directly with the AFL-CIO.

SANDY O'BRIEN QUILTS RACE, CLEARS TRACK FOR HOFFA

CHICAGO, July 31.—John T. (Sandy) O'Brien today withdrew as a candidate for president of the Teamsters Union, giving James R. Hoffa a clear track to the post.

O'Brien, 60, an international vice-president of the Teamsters, was the only other announced candidate.

O'Brien, who had announced his candidacy on a cleanup ticket after the Senate Rackets Committee accused Dave Beck, present president, of trifling with union funds, admitted today he has no chance against the steamroller powering the candidacy of Hoffa, long Beck's heir-apparent and chairman of the

Teamsters' powerful central conference.

Hoffa, fresh from a federal court acquittal on charges of planting a spy in the rackets committee, announced his candidacy last Friday.

O'Brien's main strength had been based on the endorsement of the Teamsters' Joint Council 25, the largest council in the Teamsters. He also had the backing of Teamsters vice-president William Lee and international secretary-treasurer John English.

The Teamsters will elect their new president at their Miami, Fla., convention next September. Beck has said he will not run for reelection.

To Add 30 Places For Registration

Mayor Robert F. Wagner yesterday approved the opening of 30 additional voter registration places next Monday to speed permanent personal registration. The Mayor con-

ceded that prospective registrants have encountered delays in registering, and asked voters to be patient with necessary waits. He urged as many voters as possible to register before the end of permanent registering on Aug. 28 and prior to the regular 11-day registration period which starts Sept. 28.

"If we have a tremendous number to register during the regular period," Wagner said, complications will arise.

Central registration for PPR ends Aug. 28. The borough offices where this can be done are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturday. These are:

Manhattan, 400 Broome St., and 80 Varick St.
Brooklyn, Municipal Bldg., Room 600.
Bronx, Boro Hall, Third and Tremont Aves.
Queens, Boro Hall, Queens Blvd. and Union Tpke., Kew Gardens.
Richmond, 30 Bay St., St. George.

Branch offices are open from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following places:

The new registration places:

MANHATTAN
PS 6-45 E. 81st St.
PS 9-466 West End Ave.
PS 18-121 E. 51st St.
PS 35-60 W. 13th St.
PS 53-211 E. 79th St.

QUEENS
PS 89-Hampton St. & Britton Av., Elmhurst.
PS 99-82-37 Kew Gardens Rd., Kew Gardens.
Forest Hills High-110th St. & 67th Rd., Forest Hills.
Richmond Hill High-114th St. & 89th Av., Richmond Hill.
Martin Van Buren High-Hillside Av. & 229th St., Queens Village.
Bay Side High-32 Av. & 208th St., Bayside.

RICHMOND
PS 29-1581 Victory Blvd.
Tottenville High-Yetman Av. & Academy Pl.
PS 44-80 Maple Pkwy.

BROOKLYN
PS 104-9115 Fifth Ave.
PS 68-Bushwick Av. & DeKalb Av.

PS 89-E. 31st St. & Newkirk Av.
PS 208-Avenue D & E. 48th St.
PS 14-Avenue X & Batchelder St.
Eastern District High School—

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Pipes Play, Doves Fly at Youth Fete

By SAM RUSSELL

MOSCOW — Two million people, one of the greatest turn outs to greet the opening of the World Youth Festival. They gave a tumultuous welcome to the 30,000 young people from 96 foreign countries as they went in procession on lorry and on foot through the streets to the Central Stadium for the opening ceremony.

I travelled along that route myself, time and again, the bus in which I was traveling was swamped in a sea of people who insisted

on shaking hands with every single person in the bus before letting it go in its way.

Several times the Moscow crowd broke ranks and halted trucks. In a gay holiday mood, they waved and chanted: "Friends—brothers—welcome, all big countries and small."

The Chinese got the warmest reception from the crowd, but the big British contingent, including many Scots dressed in kilts and one wearing the scarlet gown of St. Andrews University, was wildly cheered all the way to the stadium.

A group of Cypriots carried the slogan "We are fighting for our

rights."

But at 3 p.m. everything was ready, and ten pretty Moscow girls—they would be beauty queen if Moscow went in for such things—came through one of the main entrances to the stadium at the head of the grand festival procession.

They were followed by a group of Soviet girl athletes, very trim in brief white shorts and sports vests. They held high the rainbow-colored festival badge engraved with the motto—For Peace and Friendship.

Then came another detachment,

carrying the 96 flags of the nations whose young people have come to Moscow.

By luck of the alphabet, it fell to an English-speaking nation, the Australians, to open the parade with this 110 young people looking very neat in their bottle-green blazers, grey flannels and grey skirts.

But the Australians were made to look very staid and calm by their neighbors in the alphabet and successors in the festival procession, the Albanians, who on their way round the stadium executed one of their wild Albanian mountain

dances, beating their drums and letting out shrieks which drowned even the noise of the loudspeakers.

Albania follows Australia in the Russian alphabet.

Then it was the Algerians, and the whole stadium rose to its feet to applause in a tremendous demonstration of support for the independence struggle of the Algerian people.

The Algerians got a special round of applause too from the members of the Soviet government and distinguished foreign guests

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Are Michigan Firms Really Being Driven Out by Taxes?

Newspaper claims that industry is being "driven out" from Michigan or other states because of unfavorable taxation is "nothing more than camouflage" to hide such "ugly facts" as increasing unemployment and skyrocketing profits, charges August Scholle, president of the Michigan CIO Council.

We reprint below Mr. Scholle's comments on this situation, as presented in the Michigan CIO News:

WHAT is this propaganda about driving industry out of Michigan? What is really behind it? We find, in studying this propaganda, that the newspapers are lying and using figures that are totally wrong, such as the one that the Free Press put out on July 19, saying that jobs were down in the State of Michigan from 1950-1956. The Michigan Employment Security Commission figures show an increase. Now when someone shouts lies to you and points in one direction, it is wise to take a good look around you.

The more we study the statistics on employment in industry not only in Michigan, but throughout the United States, the more we can see that these statements about driving industry from one state to another because of the tax structure or tax climate being good, bad or otherwise in a state may be nothing more than a camouflage to hide some ugly facts, like increasing unemployment in industry universally, automation, and sky-rocketing profits.

Industrial employment in manufacturing throughout the U.S. increased very slightly in the post-war years up to 1953. 1953 seems to be the levelling period, and from that point on, industrial employment has been going down while other employment has been increasing.

LET'S LOOK AT SOME figures as an illustration. In 1933, Michigan employed in manufacturing industries 1,217,500, and by 1956 this had dropped to 987,000, a decline of 18.9 percent.

Ohio went down from 1,430,800 in 1953 to 1,250,000 in 1956, a drop of 12.6 percent.

Indiana went from 682,500 in 1953 to 546,900 in 1956, or a drop of 20.7 percent.

In the U.S. employment in manufacturing went from 17,336,000 in 1953 down to 16,291,000 in 1956, or a drop of six percent.

These figures indicate that in manufacturing employment there has been a steady decline not only in the states mentioned, but the decline has been univer-



sal throughout the United States.

The major industry in Michigan is the next we should take a close look at. In auto manufacturing employment went down throughout the U.S. from a total of 945,100 in 1953 to 716,800 in 1956, a drop of 24.2 percent.

Michigan auto manufacturing employment dropped from a high in 1953 of 544,300 to 355,300 in 1956, a drop of 34.7 percent. This was the period of complete closing of Hudson Motor and curtailment at Packard plus parts suppliers in Michigan, which accounts for the difference.

NOW LET'S TAKE another figure which is available in relation to auto manufacturing. From 1953 to 1955, when we had a fairly stable economy and there was only a one cent increase in wages under the escalator clause, the output in dollar value added by manufacturers jumped from \$121,659,138,000 to \$135,537,994,000, or an increase in dollar value output of 11.4 percent.

Auto production increased for the same period in cars and trucks, jumping from 7,349,691 in 1953 to 9,187,917 in 1955, a 25 percent increase in production.

Now looking back to the other figures of employment in auto manufacturing, one can easily see that there were approximately five percent less people in the auto industry in 1955 manufacturing 25 percent more cars and trucks than in 1953.

The reason, then, that Michigan's employment drop would be greater than in some other states, is that automation has its focal point in the automobile industry, approximately 50 percent of which is in Michigan.

NATURALLY, I can under-

stand why our daily newspaper would be reluctant to discuss this trend and face the reality of this calamitous situation. Unemployment is no longer creeping up on us, it is striking directly at millions of workers in the industrial states.

Our problem is not one of whether industry is being driven from one state to another. These facts indicate that the real problem is with a rapid curtailment of manpower in manufacturing throughout the United States.

There is an increased capacity for those employed to produce more, and very drastic changes will have to occur in the very near future if we are to face the realities this data spells out to us.

AUTOMATION can no longer be looked upon as a problem of the future, but must be recognized as our major problem today.

We are not going to be able to scare this problem away by a smoke screen of propaganda.

The very short-sighted people who are trying to exploit this unemployment situation to gain tax advantages for the wealthy corporations will some day learn that an unemployed worker is not even a good, sound customer for newspapers.

Negro Elks' Paper Hails Plea By Baptist Leader Against A-War

The Washington Eagle, organ of the powerful Negro Elks movement, in its August issue hails the statement of Dr. J. H. Jackson, National Baptist Convention leader, urging an end of A-bomb war.

The statement of Dr. Jackson was made public earlier this month.

Text of the Eagle editorial follows:

We Salute Dr. Jackson

The National Baptist Convention of the U. S., Inc., is perhaps the most powerful and influential religious body among our people.

This religious organization represents nearly 5,000,000 members, who worship in some 28 thousand churches across the land.

In the recent past there has been considerable discussion among leaders of the convention on the matter of "tenure of the president." As Convention time comes along in September, there will be probably be more pro-

Right to Dissent Held Abused

PHILADELPHIA

Editor, Daily Worker:

After reading the column Today Abroad by Joseph Clark on July 10th in the Daily Worker and the column of A. B. Magil—Spotlight on Moscow—Facts and Outlook in the Worker of July 14th and his column Behind Soviet Ouster of Four is Peoples Striving for Change Those articles go much beyond friendly criticism of a fraternal party. Those writers are not willing to grant the Party of the Soviet Union the right to act independently, which they insist must be the right of our own Party.

To send a communique to the Soviet Party and raise friendly criticism and give advice on policy or acts, or to ask for an explanation of certain policy or acts, is one thing and is correct; but when we constantly publicly criticize Soviet policy and acts without even raising it with the

Soviet Party, we are playing into the hands of American imperialism, which, whether consciously smacks of anti-Sovietism. It seems Clark and Magil are not satisfied that since our convention we have the right to dissent and continue dissent on policy and program; but now they want to extend this version of democratic centralism to the Soviet Party by stating that the four ousted leaders should have the right to take their views or disagreement to the people of the Soviet Union—then you would have two groups of the Presidium or top leaders of the Party taking two different policies to the People, which could only cause division in the Soviet Union, and our two writers called this "Basic Democracy."

If the Soviet Party would take the advice of Comrades Clark and Magil I am sure American imperialism would be very happy.

JOSEPH DOUGHER

In The Worker This Week-End

- 'Worker' Bares Jimcrow at Vacation Resorts—by Jack Styles.
- We Must Learn From Hiroshima—by Virginia Gardner.
- Who Engineered Murder of Guatemalan President—by A. B. Magil
- Tuskegee's Fight for the Vote—Abner Berry
- It's Not Only Cancer—by Beth Meyer
- Letter From Peking—by Sidney Shapiro
- Is Your Lettuce Radioactive?

atom bombs—nuclear energy for peace.

We applaud Dr. Jackson and the National Baptist Convention. They honor the Negro citizens of this country, regardless of denomination and the American people as a whole. For it is a fact that all of us, regardless of race, creed or color, passionately want peace and an end to war.

Yemen Protests

LONDON, July 30.—The British Foreign Ministry said today it will investigate a protest from Yemen alleging that Royal Air Force planes have been flying over Yemen territory. Yemen's Charge D'Affaires lodged the protest yesterday.

To Recognize Tunisia

PARIS, July 30.—France is ready to recognize the new republic of Tunisia and probably will do so some time next week. Informed sources said today.

Tunisia became a republic last week under former Premier Habib Bourguiba as President. The Bey of Tunis was dethroned.

AMBASSADOR OF THE YEAR

THERE is some consternation in the press over our new ambassador to Ceylon, Maxwell H. Gluck of Ohio.

What is worrying people is the publication of the closed Senate hearing where the prospective Ambassador was questioned on his qualifications.

The questions and answers disclosed the precise nature of these qualifications:

• Maxwell Gluck contributed \$20,000 to \$30,000 to the

Republican Party in the 1956 campaign.

• He did not know who was prime minister of Ceylon ("His name is a bit unfamiliar now, I cannot call it off.")

• He said he knew who the prime minister of India was "but I can't pronounce his name."

SOME cynics draw the conclusion from all this that Gluck is not particularly well qualified for his new post. But I think they are overlooking a number of factors.

Consider, for example the answer which Gluck gave to the question "What are the problems in Ceylon you think you can deal with?"

Our new Ambassador replied:

"One of the problems is the people there. I believe I can—I think I can establish, unless we—again, unless I run into something that I have not run into before—a good relationship and good feeling toward the United States"

Now, I don't care what anybody says—Maxwell Gluck is the man for me. Observe how he puts his finger on the problem in Ceylon. It's people. (Get rid of the people and you get rid of the problem.)

Observe too the assurance with which Maxwell Gluck prepared to establish a good relationship between Ceylon and our own country—unless, of course, "I run

into something that I have not run into before." Gluck did not explain just what he is afraid he might run into—but I think that we can assume again that it is those people.

I DO NOT see why anyone should expect our Ambassador to Ceylon to know the name of the head of the government there. (His name is Solomon Bandaranaike) or the name of the prime minister of India (Jawaharlal Nehru.) After all, the Ambassador has plenty of things to remember as it is. First of all, there are the locations of his 140 clothing stores in 27 states. Just you try remembering the locations of 140 stores and see if you have any time

By ALAN MAX

left for the heads of governments in Asia.

Then there are Gluck's horses. He owns a farm near Lexington Ky. Did you ever stop to think that every horse has a name? And all the horses that the horses run against also have names?

If our Ambassador runs into any social difficulties in his new post, he can always rattle off his stores and his horses, which I am certain all of Asia will find of great interest.

The Ceylonese come of an ancient civilization and I am sure they will welcome a man of Gluck's attainments. If by any chance they don't, he should certainly make an excellent envoy to the GOP finance committee.

Daily Worker

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GERMAN UNITY

FROM WEST Germany itself has come the most biting criticism of Sunday's joint statement by Washington, London, Paris and Bonn. The joint statement again tied disarmament to the German question and evidently was intended to serve two purposes: bolster the reactionary Chancellor Adenauer in the coming election, and provide a stumbling block to disarmament itself.

That this was actually the purpose is now asserted by sections of the German press whose reactions, according to a N. Y. Times dispatch, were "unforeseen".

The Sueddeutsche Zeitung of Munich, for example, is quoted as saying that "we do not know why (the four powers) took the trouble to list point by point views that the Soviet Union never can consider as a basis of negotiation. The Berlin Declaration could in fact contribute to the obstruction of the London disarmament talks."

And the Frankfurter Rundschau asserts that the declaration was published at this time to influence the West German election campaign.

What the German people want and what is in the best interest of the American people is a neutralized, reunited Germany. But this is exactly what the State Department, along with Chancellor Adenauer opposes. The N. Y. Times military expert, Hanson Baldwin, admitted as much on Tuesday when he wrote that "a neutralized, reunited Germany could mean the end of the Atlantic alliance as an effective military organization."

The State Department evidently is trying to tie disarmament with German unification because it wants to see neither. The fact is these are two separate questions.

If a suspension of atomic tests, for example, has to wait on German unification, the tests will go on and on to the peril of mankind. On the other hand, unless the big powers reach some kind of disarmament agreement, there is no likelihood of seeing a united, neutral, democratic Germany that could be an aid to peace in Europe, rather than a source of tension and war.

THE VOICE OF THE RENT SHARK

THE RENT-GOUGING racists of New York City defended their ghetto system Tuesday at City Hall as disgustingly as any Congressional Dixiecrat defends the "southern way of life."

"Give us our freedom!" yelled Mrs. Grace Liotta, in opposition to a bill that would ban discrimination in private housing. "A force bill with a vengeance," spat James Andrews, representative of the New York Real Estate Board, keeping to the tradition of the unregenerate Dixie demagogue. To Andrews it would be "tyranny and communism" if racial restrictions on housing occupancy were made illegal.

The same sharks who batten on high ghetto rents and the sale of jimcrow property succeeded some weeks ago in intimidating Wagner with a leaflet and newspaper campaign. Mayor Wagner and his colleagues in City Hall at that time thought they would appease the real estate lobby by lessening the bill's penalties. Now the sharks demanding death of the bill, itself—or else.

The threats are unmistakable.

Just as the diehard southern racists have said the Supreme Court desegregation rulings would be defied, Andrews said of the anti-bias bill: "It will be evaded—in one way or another."

The landlords want the million-odd Negro and Puerto Rican citizens served to them as choice victims of the housing gouge. They claim to speak for white Christian New Yorkers threatening that these will desert the city if un-American discrimination in housing is outlawed. They seek to drag the political morality of New York City down to the level of that practiced in Eastland's Mississippi and Rihcard Russell's Georgia.

Their obscene attack last Tuesday was made on a bill which presumably has the endorsement of Mayor Wagner. But the Mayor has been more than sluggish in his responses to the racist filth flung at his bill. The Mayor cannot be neutral at this stage of the fight if he still wants a city law against housing discrimination. For these rapacious landlords are determined to defend their "right" to discriminate and profit from the evil fruits of this discrimination.

THE SUPPORTERS of this bill represent a cross-section of New York citizenry running into millions. They far outnumber the clique of real estate operators who make up in noise what they lack in numbers. The nature of the support of the bill suggests that it can be passed and enforced, despite the realtors' threats. But victory for the bill needs determined action by Mayor Wagner and his administration.

The noisy racist clamor ought to be drowned out by counter messages to City Councilmen.

Enactment of this bill is needed if we are to regard our city as a center of decency and democracy.

SEN. JAMES O. EASTLAND, the squire of Sunflower County, Mississippi, sometimes makes forays into history, both ancient and modern. The other day on a television interview Eastland invoked the Reconstruction legislatures in the South as authority for his contention that most Negroes want segregation. These legislatures, Eastland told his audience, containing heavy representations of Negroes, voted to have segregated schools.

This gem of research by the owl-eyed Mississippian is cut from the same piece as his filibustering speech in which he ascribed the downfall of the Roman Empire to the fact that the Roman Senate ended the right of its members to unlimited debate. But at that he was more right about Rome than he is about his native Southland and its Negro legislators who sat in state houses for more than a decade following the Civil War.

For Eastland's information, Mississippi's first elected governor after the close of the Civil War was Gen. Humphreys, formerly of the Confederate Army. The Humphreys administration, beginning in 1866, proceeded to adopt the infamous "Black Codes," depriving Negroes of all rights due free American citizens. The Humphreys program was challenged, however, by the Mississippi State Constitutional Convention—called the "Black and Tan"—which opened in Jackson on January 9, 1868. This convention was led by Gen. J. L. Alcorn a white Mississippian who favored suffrage rights for Negroes. Of the 100 delegates gathered to frame a state constitution only 17 were Negroes, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois relates in his book, "Black Reconstruction," although "32 counties had Negro majorities."

This preponderantly native white convention did the following, as pointed out by Dr. DuBois:

"They framed a constitution under which Mississippi lived for 22 years. It did away with property qualifications for office or for suffrage; it forbade slavery; it provided for a mixed public school system; it forbade race

distinctions in the possession and inheritance of property; it prohibited the abridgement of civil rights in travel; and in general, it was a modern instrument based on universal suffrage."

GEN. ALCORN was elected governor of Mississippi in 1869 and the first Reconstruction government took office in January, 1870. This administration, as Dr. DuBois has stated, ruled under the constitution of 1868, a document which remained in force for 22 years, being finally overthrown in 1890.

The history of Mississippi explodes another myth which is used as a racist bogey by Eastland and his racist associates—the bogey of "Negro domination." When Gen. Alcorn took office only one of the seven executive offices—that of Secretary of State—went to a Negro. James R. Lynch, a Negro preacher, was the Negro state cabinet member.

Gov. Alcorn was succeeded by Gov. Adelbert Ames in 1873. Three Negroes took office alongside Ames: A. K. Davis, Lieutenant Governor; James Hill, Secretary of State, and T. W. Cardoza, State Superintendent of Education. These men were in office in 1875. And in 1875 B. K. Bruce, a Negro, was elected to the U.S. Senate from Mississippi, a seat coveted by Gen. Alcorn.

The record fails to support Eastland and the others who invoke mythology for history in support of their racist politics. I have concentrated on the record in Mississippi, especially as it touched upon mixed schools and civil rights. But the same applies in North Carolina, South

Carolina, Louisiana and other southern states. There were some states, notably Georgia, where the state constitutions from the start established legal sanctions for segregated schools, with the proviso that all facilities were to be equal.

Of course, there were many schools organized for the exclusive education of Negroes. But these had nothing to do with the legalized segregation that Eastland is defending. These Negro schools were organized by Negroes themselves, by the Freedmen's Bureau and by northern church and philanthropic groups. It was inevitable that the great masses of unschooled Negroes of plantations in the backwoods of the South would need special treatment if the weight of centuries of enforced illiteracy were to be overcome.

It is also true that southern reactionaries who had supported the "Black Codes" and who looked down upon both the poor whites and Negroes were opposed to any and all public school education. These reactionaries were able to send their children to private schools and looked upon universal compulsory education as wasted on what they considered the lower classes.

Eastland, who by no definition can be classed as a scholar, ought to play his racist game straight. His state history does not bear out his contention, and if he tells the truth about the blood and murders and political thievery employed to foist segregation and "white rule" upon his state, it might boomerang against his cause.

But he ought to desist from lying about the illustrious dead.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Is Sen. Eastland Lying or Ignorant?

Nazi Documents Cite Fulton Lewis Role in Hitler's Diplomacy

WASHINGTON, July 31—Fulton Lewis, Jr., suggested Nazi efforts to get the British to sue for peace in the early days of World War II, according to captured Nazi documents made public today. The wartime papers disclosed German claims that the rightwing radio commentator had proposed through a German diplomat that Hitler wire Roosevelt asking him to urge Churchill to end the war.

The captured papers, covering the period from June 23 to Aug. 31, 1940, were approved for publication by the British, French and American governments. The State Department cautioned, however, that the documents all were of Nazi origin and gave only one side of the story.

(Lewis said the report about him leaked out in 1950 and was proven false at that time. He denied he made such a proposal or held the views attributed to him in the German document.)

The document relating to Lewis ostensibly was a memorandum from the late Kurt G. Sell, pre-war press adviser to the German Embassy.

Lewis, however, showed reporters a photostatic copy of a letter written after the war in which Sell denied being the author of the memo. According to Sell's letter, the document was fabricated by an overly ambitious member of the German Embassy staff in Cuba.

The Nazi documents also disclosed that Germany in 1940 was contemplating a scheme to put the Duke of Windsor and his American

wife on the throne of a conquered Britain.

The Nazi papers also claimed that Charles A. Lindbergh, in a "confidential conversation" with U.S. general staff officers, said he felt Britain would collapse soon under Nazi air attacks and that prominent American business men like Henry Ford and James D. Mooney, the then president of General Motors Overseas Corp., had urged that the "German point of view" and aims should be clearly defined publicly before any attack on Britain because of the effect on American public opinion.

They quoted the German embassy in Washington as saying that a group of U.S. businessmen headed by Mooney wanted President Roosevelt to send an ambassador back to Berlin, appoint a new ambassador to London and halt arms shipments to Britain.

The authors of the scheme to use the Duke of Windsor professed to have been encouraged in their plan by the Duke's alleged admiration for Hitler. They said he called his brother, King George VI, "quite foolish," and that he was bitterly against the war and former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

In England, a spokesman for the Duke, who was categorically denied allegations in other captured Nazi documents published earlier,

said the Duke had no present plans to issue a denial but would leave the matter up to the Foreign Office, which was preparing a statement.

At one stage, the hitherto secret documents claimed, the Duke considering issuing a public statement "disavowing present English policy and breaking with his brother." One cable said "the Duke definitely believes that continued severe bombings would make England ready for peace."

The documents are the 10th in a series of historical papers released by the State Department.

Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, later hanged as a war criminal, hatched the scheme to restore the Duke to the throne, the documents said.

At the time, the Duke was in Spain and Portugal enroute to the Bahamas where he had been ordered.

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George Morris and Joseph Clark are on vacation. Their columns will be resumed upon their return.

BOOKS

'Communism in Latin America'

COMMUNISM IN LATIN AMERICA. By Robert J. Alexander. Rutgers University Press. New Brunswick. 449 pp.

As a New York Times reviewer of "Communism in Latin America" has already pointed out, it is curious that the jacket is illustrated with a photograph of rioters over-turning streetcars in Bogota, Columbia. The obvious implication, if that is not too weak a word, is that Communists were responsible for the rioting which left the heart of that city in ruins during the spring of 1948. Curious, because the author of the book himself categorically rejects any inference of Communist responsibility.

Why then, should a work, published by a university press and offered as a scholarly treatment of a question subject to exaggeration, emotion and inaccuracy, so cavalierly advertise on the outside the suspect nature of its wares on the inside?

The whole matter may seem picayunish, perhaps. One little picture, its inference refuted within the book itself. Yet it seems to us of significance to this extent—that on the subject of communism, otherwise scrupulous persons seem to have no inhibitions from telling untruths, such as to stamp Communists as the architects of violence in Latin America.

The author of "Communism in Latin America," undoubtedly the only available single volume treatment of this important subject and as such one which will be much used by students, does not, to be sure, stoop to such childish fabrications as that noted above.

Yet despite the amassing here of material not elsewhere available, despite the research and the documentation, "Communism in Latin America" differs rather in degree than in kind from the venal and shoddy misrepresentation of communism.

To Mr. Alexander, communism is a conspiracy devoid of principle, its Latin American manifestations both inspired by and subject to the Soviet Union. Its contributions to the general welfare are regarded as nil; its declarations and efforts toward social improvement as motivated by cynical aspirations toward power.

But whatever one may say about the dependence of Latin American Communist parties on Soviet ideological guidance—and the author squeezes the subject dry—any truthful account of these movements, individually and severally, must of necessity describe them as indigenous, born of native conditions and native needs.

The author, in his summation, condemns the dictatorships which plague one Latin American country after another, repeatedly cites the need for lifting the masses of people from poverty. He is saddened by the fact that the United States government so regularly arms the Latin American dictators, ostensibly to "defend" the hemisphere against Soviet attack but, in fact, to maintain their suppression of their peoples.

Yet, and such is the dead end of a mechanical "anti-communism," the Communists condemnation of the "Yanqui imperialism" he implicitly rejects bulks large in his catalog of Communist evil. He even goes so far as deplore the fact that Latin American Communists "are able to join with other groups in a 'democratic' fight against a particular dictator. . . ." (Of course he hastens to conclude the sentence with the absurdity . . . "while often another faction of the

Party is collaborating with the tyrant."

It is difficult to grasp definitions when the "free world" is helping Latin American dictators while the Communists maliciously confuse us all by joining democratic movements in opposition to them.

The fact is that, despite the apparent sincerity of Mr. Alexander's desire to see Latin American poverty and Latin American men-on-horseback eradicated, he never does try to come to grips with the "why" of U.S. affinity for tyranny south of the border.

He is sharply critical of Eisenhower Administration benevolence toward Latin American dictatorship. (But he does not draw any conclusions as to the significance of intensified U.S. support to Latin American reaction during a period of Big Business dominance in Washington.) He urges the adoption of a "Marshall Plan for Latin America" with cautionary phrases about permitting Latin Americans to remain masters in their own house. ". . . the Latin Americans, rightly or wrongly," he diffidently explains, "feel strongly that considerable portions of their economy should be in the hands of their own nationals."

There can be no quarrel with the author's plea for unselfish American assistance to Latin America. Only time, of course, would tell, whether such aid, once given, would prove "disastrous" to the continent's Communist parties. But he must be charged with obscuring the whole history of American monopolist and expansionist exploitation of Latin America. Instead he smears as "Communist" the whole anti-Yankee-imperialist struggle which animates a significant proportion of our neighbors to the South, or else sloughs off its meaning with such innocuous generalities as: "Because of the predominance of the United States in the hemisphere, Latin American nationalism tends to become anti-Yanquismo, opposition to the United States."

It is a strange sensation, reading this book, taking note of Communists jailed by dictators; Communists organizing peasants, Com-

(Continued on Page 7)

Offer "Nevsky" And "Volga-Volga" Film at Cameo

The Cameo Theatre, 8th Ave. at 44th St., this week is presenting revivals of "Alexander Nevsky," in an original uncut version of Sergei Eisenstein's classic epic, and the Soviet satirical musical comedy, "Volga-Volga."

LONDON'S ACTORS FIGHT TO SAVE HISTORIC THEATER

LONDON.—Sir Laurence Olivier and his wife Vivien Leigh, led a delegation of London actors to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government today in a final attempt to save historic St. James Theater from demolition.

They presented housing minister Henry Brooke with a last plea from London's theatrical colony on behalf of the tiny playhouse just three blocks from Buckingham Palace.

A syndicate headed by millionaire-financier Felix Fenston—who helped send the Mayflower II to the U. S.—has bought the site of the nearly 200-year-old theater and plans to turn it into a new office block.

The theater closed its doors for

Film Stars Try To Stay Out Of Libel Trial

HOLLYWOOD, July 31—Movie stars began to challenge today their court appearances in the criminal libel trial against Confidential and Whisper magazines.

Nearly 50 stars have been subpoenaed to appear as defense witnesses at the trial of Fred and Marjorie Meade, operators of a Hollywood listening post for the magazines. The trial begins Friday.

Actor Rory Calhoun's attorney will present a motion in Superior Court to kill his subpoena. The attorney claims Calhoun's testimony would not be relevant, that Calhoun was not mentioned in the indictment and his testimony would be immaterial.

Other film celebrities were conferring with their lawyers on ways to keep from testifying in connection with the lewd and obscene charges leveled against the magazines.

The state will base its case on articles about such stars as Maureen O'Hara, Robert Mitchum, Corinne Calvet and Dick Powell. The articles include "Maureen O'Hara Cuddled in Row 35" and "How Long Can Dick Powell Take It."

Assistant Attorney General Clarence A. Linn said there would be "no more deals" to let the gossip publications "off the hook." Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker had refused to allow an agreement between the prosecution and defense to dismiss charges against individual defendants and let the charges stand only against the publishing corporation.

The defense said it would call the Hollywood stars to testify as to the truthfulness of the stories about them as long as the charges against the individual defendants were pressed.

This could drag the trial out for months and make it one of the most sensational ever held in Hollywood.

Linn said he was not worried about testimony from stars that articles in the magazines were true. "Truth is not a defense against libel," he said. "You must demonstrate that you have printed the article in the public interest and must show concomittant lack of malice."



the last time two weeks ago, but new hope came last night when it was announced that two American millionaires had offered to help save the theater.

Miss Leigh, who recently was thrown out of the House of Lords for her emotional, but unruly, plea for the ancient theater, was told about the American offer at her home.

"That's wonderful—millionaires are full of charm and dough," she said.

The millionaires were identified yesterday by Laborite Lord Silkin as Huntington Hartford and a "Mr. Cort." Silkin said they offered "substantial funds" to save the theater and he asked the House to pass a resolution that no action be taken until Parliament debates the entire question. It was passed 22 to 18.

TV VIEWS:

Underground Panic

By BEN LEVINE

A WEEKLY scream of terror emitted by the television box is known as the Panic program (Tuesdays, 8:30 p.m., Channel 4. Its accompanying commercial sells cosmetics and hair curlers, perhaps to brighten checks made pale and to rearrange hair disarrayed by these hair-raising episodes.

This Tuesday's Panic was called "The Subway," and its opening scene explored the terror possibilities of a subway car interior at 2 a.m., in the same way as the recent Chayefsky film, "The Bachelor Party" utilized this subterranean scenery for its Waste Land mood of midnight desolation.

THE PANIC STORY concentrates on the fright of a citizen at seeing, in an otherwise empty subway car, two gangsters seated with a corpse between them.

The citizen, called George Mason and played by Edward Franz, flees from the scene, and spends a night of horror and a morning of indecision, while he debates with his wife whether to go to the police.

His fear drives him from one idiocy to another, until he flounders almost into the death he dreads. Everything comes out all right in the end, and the producers justify this bit of panic with the moral that good citizens should trust the police department.

MY FAMILY refused to be panicked. They made several skeptical and scornful remarks. Since when have gangsters begun to take their victims on subway rides, which multiply the dangers of detection? How is a moron like this panicked citizen able to afford the swanky apartment he runs around in and the pretty and expensively furnished wife (Barbara Billingsley) in whose arms he whines?

And we all thought it was hypocritical to pretend the program aimed to reassure New Yorkers, while, in order to keep the tension going, the sinister gangster turned out to be the very clerk in the police department who took down poor George Mason's testimony, including his name and address.

This last incident, however, rather understated the problem. Those who have read Murder, Inc., by Burton Turkus, former assistant district attorney, know that in real life gangsters have accomplices more powerful in police and political circles than a police clerk.

BOOKS

French Novel 'Ariane' Makes Delightful Film

LOVE IN THE AFTERNOON. An Allied Artists release. Screenplay by Billy Wilder and I. A. L. Diamond, from the Claude Anet novel, Ariane. Produced and directed by Wilder.

By DAVID ORDWAY

This is an enchanting adventure in make-believe sex and romance with as unlikely a pair of lovers as the screen has provided in years: Audrey Hepburn and Gary Cooper—who looks old enough to be her grandfather.

Yet the over-all mood of the thing, adapted from Claude Anet's novel, makes for the sort of magic of which the movies are capable in the right hands. There is nothing believable about the story at all, but you will find yourself believing it and enjoying every moment of the fable.

Audrey, whose charm is enormous, is the daughter of a Parisian "private eye"—played with warmth and considerable pathos by the veteran Maurice Chevalier.

Her father's files fascinate her and she follows the adventures of U.S. millionaire-Casanova (Cooper), who is about to be shot by an irate husband. She warns him—and promptly becomes his next adventure.

Psychiatrists will tell you the male butterfly is an insecure man who doubts his own virility and there is nothing in the case histories that would indicate that a "cure" could be effected by such an honest girl as Audrey.

However, by playing the wolf's game (at least in make-believe)

she intrigues Cooper and finally exasperates him to the point of forsaking all others for marriage with her.

She has never told him her name. She invents other lovers, whom she identifies by their occupations—a ski instructor, a count, a financier—whom she allegedly met in various parts of Europe. She lists all 19 of them on Cooper's dictaphone, so he can hear all about them.

This drives the wolf mad and he employs—you guessed it—Audrey's private-eye father to find out who she is. It takes Chevalier about 15 minutes of his time, and provides the veteran comedian with a chance to do a fine bit of serious acting.

This is a fine spoof, shrewdly written, directed and played by all concerned, and its off-beat humor will make you laugh continuously. A delightful score by Franz Waxman enhances the "romantic" mood of a story that could not have taken place on land, sea or in the air—or even in Paris, where anything can happen.

China Cuts Army

TOKYO, July 30.—China announced today it had demobilized 620,000 men from the armed forces so far this year.

The announcement, broadcast by Peking Radio heard here, said the men have returned to their homes and most have taken up farming. The announcement said the demobilization began in April.

Feature editor David Platt is on vacation

Youth Festival

(Continued from Page 3)

who were in the government box. Among the Soviet leaders present were President Voroshilov, Premier Bulganin, Marshal Zhukov, Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Suslov.

It would be impossible of course even to attempt to list all the nationalities represented, but each one was distinctive in its way with the colorful national costumes.

PIPE BANDS

The British contingent, led by the joint forces of the Lochore Junior Pipe Band and the Bowhill Pipe Band, put on a magnificent showing.

They were followed by over 30 graceful Scot lassies, each one dressed in a different tartan. They were interspersed with male sword dancers doing a combined Scots reel and sword dance. The swirling skirts and skirling pipes earned a tremendous and well-merited round of applause.

The East Germans brought rounds of applause and laughter when it was seen that their central mascot was an enormous toy bear and that each of the young people carried a teddy bear in their arms.

And then they started pelting the audience with these teddy bears, which meant hundreds of toys for youngsters in Moscow.

Then came Indonesia and Jordan, India and Ireland, and then Israel, Jewish and Arab youth linked arm in arm. But when the Chinese appeared the crowd really lost their heads.

DRAGON DANCE

Four groups of Chinese performed separately, one group doing a fiery dragon dance with two 880-ft long dragons held aloft on sticks, turning and twisting the whole length of the stadium as the bearers rushed up and down. Alongside another group of Chinese girls did a multi-colored fan-dance.

There was also great applause for that small group of young people from the U. S.

Then, headed by the 15 flags of the Republics of the USSR, groups from all the nationalities of the Soviet Union in their national costumes came into the stadium.

President Voroshilov greeted the contingents by saying:

"We have no intention of forcing our ideas and our views on others. If, in the course of history's development, the great ideas of Socialism triumph and more and more countries and people take the road of Socialist development, it is evidently not the outcome of propaganda.

"This results from factors regulating the historical development of society, as Socialism is the most progressive social system which corresponds and aspirations of the people."

2,000 DOVES FREED

After he spoke 2,000 doves were freed. Four of them settled on the balustrades in front of Mr. Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders.

Peace flags attached to balloons rose into the sky alongside the doves. The stadium score board blazed into light with the word "peace" picked out by yellow electric bulbs. A fanfare to youth was played on 60 silver trumpets.

Then the young people of the Soviet Union, who had up till then been in the audience, came down into the arena to give a magnificent performance of mass gymnastics, national dances, ballet dancing and musical performances which went on until nightfall.

Tired but happy, hugging each other and with hundreds of new friends made, our young people from Britain, together with those of the other countries, did not get home until the early hours of the morning after the tremendous first day of this Six World Youth Festival.

Original Version of

"ALEXANDER NEVSKY"
and "VOLGA VOLGA"

CAMEO 44 St. & 8th Ave. Air
JU 6-8534 Conditioned

Book Review

(Continued from Page 6)

munists leading strikes, Communists pleading the cause of the landless and the hungry, to be informed nevertheless on virtually every page that Latin American Communists are the arch enemy of continental progress.

Heaven knows that Communists there have shared the blunders and follies of their fellows elsewhere in the world who put too naive a credence in the example of Joseph Stalin. But this book, despite its undoubted use to students, is not the "first full story" of Latin American Communists its jacket blurb proclaims it to be. Not full because it dwells on Communist blunders, distorts Communist purposes and denies Communist services to the cause of democracy.

Every day's newspaper recounts—and this is despite the general underplaying of Latin American news—the suppression of democracy by one rightwing tyrant or another in Haiti, or Cuba, Peru or some other Latin American country.

Mr. Alexander recognizes that these, not the Communists, are the main threat to democracy and progress in Latin America. Yet his book is punctuated with warnings against Communist participation in the anti-reaction movements and with pleas that U. S. government and business abort Communist influence in the hemisphere by eschewing aid to the dictators. One might imagine that there are compelling, integral reasons for a democratic American policy toward Latin America, independent of the existence of any Communist "threat." One might even go so far as to suggest that the author should welcome, not fear, Communist participation in the democratic movements of Latin America; welcome, not fear, the competition of Marxist and other progressive ideas.—R. F.

Nazi

(Continued from Page 5)

dered as Governor. The documents said the Germans hoped to spirit the couple into a remote area of Spain where they might be held until Windsor could be used as an intermediary between Britain and Germany.

But after six weeks of plot and counterplot, the Duke and the Duchess left to take up their outpost in the Bahamas. One document quoted Windsor as claiming that Churchill had threatened him with a court-martial if he refused the post.

The Nazi plot began on July 11, 1940, the papers said, when Von Ribbentrop sent a message to the Nazi envoy in Spain, Eberhard von Stohrer, telling him the Duke should be informed of Germany's plan.

When it became obvious the Duke planned to go to the Bahamas, the papers said, the Nazis opened a campaign of terror to keep him in Lisbon. They said "the strongest methods were brought into use" by the German agents.

They claimed monstrous plots were being hatched against Windsor by the British Secret Service and that "Jews" were out to kill him. The Duchess received an "anonymous gift of flowers with a greeting card containing a warning" and an anonymous letter "emphasizing the gravity of the danger in psychologically suitable form."

In other highlights, the documents claimed that:

—The late Aga Khan asked that Hitler be told he and the Khedive of Egypt had agreed to break a bottle of champagne together when the Nazi leader arrived at Windsor castle in Britain for the night.

—Despite the 1939 10-year German-Soviet non-aggression pact Hitler decided as early as July 31, 1940, that "Russia must be disposed of" and "the quicker we smash Russia the better."

CIVIL RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

day to lay aside the civil rights bill for two days, pointed out today that no agreement was needed to call up conference committee reports on the Defense and Agriculture appropriation bills. He said he would accept an agreement to permit consideration of the other Senate business only if it provided a specific time for voting on the jury trial amendment. Johnson conceded that no agreement was needed to call up the Defense and Agriculture appropriations but said some senators wanted a time limitation on when these measures should be put to a vote. He said he thought they would require only a few hours.

Morse replied that he opposed a time limit on the conference reports but agreed that their consideration should not require much time.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore) then served notice that he would block any unanimous consent agreement to set aside the civil rights bill unless the other business to be considered included legislation to raise the pay of postal employees.

Knowland followed up Eisenhower's renewed opposition to the jury trial amendment with another plea of his own to the Senate to reject it.

The bill as it now stands would allow the Government to seek court injunctions to prevent violations of voting rights. Persons failing to heed such injunctions could be punished for contempt of court without a jury.

AEC

(Continued from Page 2)

110-degree heat. The pacifists group's three-point program includes:

- The Aug. 3-9 conference here with distribution of leaflets in towns near the test site and prayer vigils at the gateway to the test area and before the AEC headquarters in Las Vegas.
- The civil disobedience by a Pacifist Action Team.
- Community activity in various cities, with rallies to protest nuclear bomb tests and picketing and leaflet distribution.

Initiators of the action are 76 pacifists including Rev. Henry Hitt Crane of Detroit, Dr. Mulford Sibley of the University of Minnesota, Rev. John Nevin Sayre of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmstead, secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, James Bristol of the American Friends Service Committee, Rev. Homer A. Jack of Evanston, Bayard Rustin of the War Resisters League and Lawrence Scott of Chicago.

Among the initiators who planned to go to Las Vegas is Dorothy Day, who with 11 others was jailed on 30-day sentences here for refusing to participate in the recent Alert on grounds it was psychological preparation for war and morally repugnant to them. It was believed unlikely by Miss Day's associates on the Catholic Worker that she will take part in the Nevada demonstration as she will not be released before Aug. 5 from the Women's House of Detention.

Here in New York the New York Committee Against Testing Nuclear Weapons will sponsor a public meeting in Town Hall next Tuesday night, in observance of Hiroshima Day.

Speakers will include Dr. Walter Selove of the Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, and Norman Thomas. Dr. Selove attended the recent gathering of 22 eminent scientists from the U.S., USSR, the China mainland, Japan, Britain, France, Poland, Australia, Austria and Canada. Dr. Selove also presented the Federation of American Scientists viewpoint before the recent fall-out hearings in Washington.

The rally is part of a movement

Senate Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

the union's powerful Joint Council 16 in New York City.

Hickey, he said, was backing Martin Lacey for reelection as head of the Joint Council. Lacey's opponent was John T. O'Rourke, who had Hoffa's support.

Just before the election, Kennedy said, the council got requests from seven union locals it didn't even know existed, asking for the right to vote. Each would have seven votes in the council, and could easily swing the result.

Kennedy said the paper locals were chartered "at the request of Hoffa. The purpose was to influence the election."

The right of the paper locals to vote was challenged and a court ruled it was an "obvious attempt" to rig the election.

Lacey was reelected but refused to run again against O'Rourke and Hoffa's man took over this year.

Kennedy said Dio got his start in the labor movement through his "close relationship" with Anthony Doria, one-time head of the AFL's United Auto Workers Union, the catchall local now known as the Allied Industrial Workers.

Kennedy said Doria last year was forced to resign by the AFL's Ethical Practices Committee. "Unbeknownst to the committee," he said, Doria "left with \$80,000 of union funds as a going-away present."

When Dio was sentenced in 1954 to serve six months for non-payment of state income taxes, Kennedy said, Lester Washburn, then head of the AFL's UAW, cancelled all the local charters issued to Dio and "personally kicked Dio out."

But the union's international board met and found nothing wrong, reinstated Dio, and forced Washburn to resign, he said.

Dio finally resigned because of the bad publicity, Kennedy said, but there is evidence to show it was just a "paper resignation . . . that Dio continued to exercise control through lieutenants."

Kennedy said Sam Zakman, whom he called a "commisur" in the Spanish civil war, wanted a union charter to sign up unorganized workers. Through Sam Berger, an official of the International Ladies Garment Workers and a friend of Dio's, Kennedy said, Zakman got a charter in 1950 for Local 102 of the AFL's UAW.

A week later, he said, Dio stepped in and agreed to finance the local. Later he said, Dio got a new charter for Local 102 in his own name and Zakman was kicked out.

By March, 1952, Local 102 was organizing New York cab drivers and had split into two locals—102 for taxi drivers and 649 for other industries. Dio ran them both and was the UAW-AFL's organizing director in New York.

Kennedy said Dio chartered 15 other locals which were answerable to him.

Using a classroom pointer Kennedy traced at map of the New York area the dock front which handles 20 percent of the nation's cargo, which is trucked by Teamsters.

He said the union also services the city's three major airports, the city's food and garbage trucks, its juke box operations, its ambulances and even its hearses.

"If that gets into the wrong hands there can be a stranglehold over New York City," he said.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) a Senate committee member, took the opportunity to inject a smear against so-called "Communist conspirators" into the proceedings.

Local religious and community leaders sponsoring the group include: Norman Cousins, editor, Saturday Review; the Rev. Donald Harrington, of the Community Church of New York; Rabbi Isidore Hoffman, chaplain of Columbia University; Phillips Elliot, president of the Protestant Council of Churches; Algernon Black, of the Ethical Culture Society, and Rowland Watts, counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Chairman pro tem of the group is Robert Gilmore, New York secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. Temporary offices are at 237 Third Ave.

WAGNER

(Continued from Page 3)

Marcy Ave. & Rodney St. For any other information on registration call the Board of Elections at CANAL 6-2600.

Meanwhile the City Council's addition of 30 more PPR branch offices in the five boroughs met to a moderate degree the widespread criticism that the city had not provided adequate and easily accessible registration places.

Jose Lumen Roman, Liberal Party candidate for City Council, whose charge that the Board of Elections was "deliberately" trying to keep down East Harlem registration preceded the Council action, yesterday viewed as "a step forward" the provision of one East Harlem branch office.

"But it isn't enough," he added. "More sites are needed in East Harlem if Puerto Rican residents are to exercise their voting rights."

Earlier Roman had termed the absence of an East Harlem branch office "a deliberate attempt to prevent large numbers of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in that area from registering."

Some Bronx residents also complained yesterday that, despite the addition of five new locations in that borough, residents of some sections must still travel out of the neighborhood.

There has been increasing criticism that the responsible authorities embarked on the effort to register a sizable proportion of voters before the regular fall registration days in a routine fashion which has succeeded thus far in inducing only some 100,000 votes to register. Board of Election officials and other observers have repeatedly expressed fear that the official registration period will be a nightmare of chaos and confusion if too large a proportion of voters wait until then to queue up for filling out the relatively time-consuming forms of permanent registration.

There have been suggestions that the city should have involved trade unions and other groups in the PPR drive, and that a more energetic and imaginative campaign should have been mapped, with particular emphasis on convenience of registration places.

Yiddish Theatre Of Poland to Visit Israel

TEL AVIV (via airmail) — Poland's Yiddish State Theater will visit Israel next spring to perform in a number of classical plays.

Announcement of the visit was made by Mini Kaminski, actress and artistic director of the Yiddish State Theater, who visited Israel recently accompanied by her son and grandchild. Miss Kaminski's brother, Joseph, is a leading member of the Israel Symphony Orchestra.

lances and even its hearses.

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Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) a Senate committee member, took the opportunity to inject a smear against so-called "Communist conspirators" into the proceedings.

What's On?

Sunday Manhattan

Mainstream Starlight Forum
2:30 PM
Sunday, August 4th
Dr. Annette Rubinstein will discuss
Vito Marcantonio's political autobiography
"I Vote My Conscience"
and his legacy to American progressives
of independent radical thought
Penthouse 10A Refreshments
59 West 71 St. Contribution \$1.25

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
CLEARANCE SALE ON 1957 TV FLOOR
MODELS—Choose from RCA, ZENITH,
ADMIRAL, PHILCO, etc. At low down
prices. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth
Ave. (Bet. 13th & 14th Sts.)
GR 3-7819
MOVING AND STORAGE
MOVING, storage, long distance pickup
service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3784.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Thursday, August 1, 1957

Grim is the answer Casey gives

Ask Casey Stengel who is the one player most responsible for the Yankees' success this season and he'll pass over Mickey Mantle and all the rest, and point to quiet, unassuming Bob Grim. Grim's record in relief so far is 10 victories against only three defeats and he is typical Yankee.

Yogi Berra claims Grim throws as hard as anyone in the league with the possible exception of Cleveland's Herb Score and there is a distinct feeling around the circuit that the 27-year-old right-handed bullpen ace could easily win 20 if Stengel wanted to use him as a starter.

Grim, a 20-game winner in his season with the Bronx Bombers back in 1954, when he worked alternately as a starter and a reliever, doesn't particularly care in which role he is used, so long as he gets enough work.

"Relieving or starting doesn't make any difference to me," says the good-looking New York native, whose father runs a bar in Brooklyn. "I seem to do my best when I pitch fairly often. I don't like to go too long without working."

Grim is not representative of the average big league ball player and is certainly not a so-called

typical Yankee. He's never to be found at the usual player haunts and he doesn't ordinarily go in for the sports attire worn by most other big leaguers of the field. Often, on his way to the Yankee Stadium, he goes unmolested by autograph seekers, who fail to recognize him as a player.

"Bob is one of those quiet guys who goes about his job without any hip, hip hooray," says one of Grim's teammates. "He's serious about his job, but not to the extent that his entire life depends upon it. If they were all like him, you newspaper guys wouldn't have a whole lot to write about."

Grim is one of the few Yankee ball players who actually began his baseball career from the ground up. He started with Butler of the Class C Middle Atlantic League 10 years ago and didn't get to the big leagues until after he had spent six seasons in the minors, including two years in the Army.

The fact that he didn't jump into the major league swim right off the reel as so many bonus players do today doesn't rankle him.

"That experience I picked up in the minors did me a lot of good," he says. "If I had started off in the majors right off the bat I might not appreciate being here now. But I know what it's like in the bushes and you can take it from me, there's only one place to play—and that's right here."

After his 20-game season in 1954, Grim came up with arm trouble and the malady plagued him for so long that it was thought the Yanks might decide to send him back to the minors to pitch himself back into condition. Fortunately, for the Yankees, anyway, that never became necessary.

"Grim has really made my pitching staff," Stengel declares. "From the start of the season, he gave me splendid relief and that allowed me to work my starters a whole lot more freely."

Bell reneged on quit promise, player rep tells trust hearing

WASHINGTON, July 31—A professional football players' lawyer testified today that Bert Bell reneged on a promise to quit as the game's commissioner when club owners refused to recognize the players' union. Instead, he said, Bell got a pay raise.

Atty. Creighton E. Miller told the House Anti-Trust Subcommittee Bell made the promise to quit last January in Philadelphia before attending a meeting of 12 National League club owners.

Miller said after presenting the athletes' case to the owners, Bell seemed to be losing "confidence" the next day and the players told him they would delete the two items from the news release. He quoted Bell as warning that "if you don't leave that in the press release I'm not going before the owners."

Miller said the items were left in the release and Bell reassured the players that the owners would bargain with them.

"You're not going to have any trouble," Miller quoted Bell. "If they don't recognize you I'll quit."

But on Feb. 2 the owners announced they would not recognize the Players Association. Bell said then the owners did not believe Miller represented enough players although he claims more than 90 percent of the NFL players belong

to his association.

Miller said that if the owners persist in their stand, he may petition the National Labor Relations Board for an order directing them to deal with the players.

"An appeal to the National Labor Relations Board is presently under consideration," Miller said.

The lawyer told the subcommittee the club owners follow "dictatorial policies" and offer a player a contract which amounts to "a legal monstrosity."

He said the contract is one-sided because it binds the player at all times but not the team.

For example, Miller said, there is no guarantee an injured player will get his regular pay until he recovers.

"If he is injured, he has no claim against the club, owner, or commissioner, and he has no voice in his future destiny," he said.

Miller said most players feel the reserve clause, which was jeopardized

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's game)

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	G.B.
Milwaukee	59	41	—
St. Louis	57	40	½
BROOKLYN	55	42	2½
Philadelphia	56	43	2½
Cincinnati	54	44	4
NEW YORK	43	56	15½
Pittsburgh	36	64	23
Chicago	33	63	24

GAMES TODAY

New York at St. Louis (night)
Brooklyn at Chicago

Philadelphia at Cincinnati (night)
(only games scheduled)

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	G.B.
NEW YORK	63	34	—
Chicago	60	37	3
Boston	54	44	9½
Cleveland	49	49	14½
Detroit	48	49	15
Baltimore	46	52	17½
Kansas City	36	61	27
Washington	35	65	29½

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Washington
Detroit at Boston

(only games scheduled)

ed by a Supreme Court decision last Feb. 25 placing pro football under anti-trust laws, is a "necessary evil and should be retained, but only with certain protections."

He urged Congress to pass a law permitting a reasonable reserve clause but giving the players some say in deciding its exact provisions.

Exclusive

Jimcrow at Vacation Resorts

A Documented Investigation
by 'Worker' Reporter Jack Styles
Covers 46 resorts in 9 States

in Next Issue of The Worker
Out Saturday

Don't Miss This Series!

Send for Extra Copies of This Issue



the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

A WORTHY CHAMPION . . .

IT WASN'T Floyd Patterson's fault that he was mismatched with Hurricane Jackson. Therefore, this columnist—when commenting yesterday on the sickening and exploitative use of Jackson—did not intend to implicate or cast slurs on the brilliant young champion.

In fact, the postscript to the bout has been rather unfortunate for Patterson. The bitter backwash around Jackson has diverted away the rightful praise due him as champion.

Erasing Jackson from memory for a moment, you can't help but be impressed by the youthful crownholder. In this reporter's eyesight he has a brilliant future before him and is equipped to become one of the greatest fighters ever to lace on the gloves. This impression bulged through even during the brutal mismatch and was strengthened later in Patterson's dressing room.

It's true Jackson is no offensive threat, but this reporter has seldom seen a fighter with the dazzling talents of the champion. At times he reminds one of Sugar Ray Robinson grown to heavyweight size. He is as mobile as a middleweight and his reflexes are quick as lightning. Many of his previous amateur traits—nervousness and leaping punches—have been either completely discarded or only traces remain. But of all his gifts, his fantastic hand-speed is the most impressive, the sight of which is unbelievable. He hits so fast and so much during the time it takes you to blink an eyelash until you are as surprised as his victim.

In the Moore fight, Patterson proved he had the one-punch dynamite to flatten an opponent, but he will hardly need the one-er. His third knockdown of Jackson was achieved with as blindingly fast a combination of rights and lefts as I've seen. Other tallies during the bout were just as quick and plentiful.

A closer look at the boyish champion in the dressing room after the fight and you could see he had grown from the slimmish 165 pounds which he started his pro career, into a bonafide heavyweight—solid, broadshouldered and big-handed. An impressive physical specimen, likeable and personable as he answered questions from about one hundred reporters crushed around. He sat on a stool soaking his hands in a bucket, unmarked, quiet and articulate but so reticent, impassive and soft-spoken in manner until his manager, Gus D'Amato, had to repeat the answer the benefit of reporters on the edge of the circle.

Did he hurt you, Floyd?

No, he didn't hurt me at anytime.

What was his best punch?

An uppercut.

Was he getting stronger at the end?

No, I don't think he was getting stronger. His punches were getting more ineffective as the fight went on.

Who would you like to fight next?

Anyone my manager says.

Did you want to win for any particular person?

I wanted to win for all those people who believe in me—including myself.

The only display of emotion came when one reporter asked him what Jackson had said during the clinches. Patterson smiled slightly and replied:

"He said come on and fight you bum. . . I told him I thought the fellow who was losing must be the bum. And I felt I was winning. So he must be the bum."

This amused a number of us who were wondering and trying to figure out when, where and how he had gotten the time for such a logical, well-thought out, conversational reply.

Of course, Jackson's injury was not known at the time of the Patterson interview. But it was evident then that the champion would have been sincerely concerned had he known. The "bad-feeling" reports were the usual press-agent hog-wash.

Moreover, Patterson has a somewhat (for the cynical fighting) dubious reputation of being "tender-hearted."

For example, in Chicago in 1953, Patterson changed training quarters because he refused to remain in the same gym with his scheduled opponent, Chester Mieszala.

"I'd be takin' unfair advantage," he explained to D'Amato. "I learn a lot watchin' a fellow, and he wouldn't have a chance."

During the fight Mieszala's mouthpiece was knocked out and both fighters searched around the ring for it. When the mouthpiece was recovered, they touched gloves and resumed fighting.

On another occasion, during a bout with Royer-Crecy, Patterson shifted his attack to the body after the Frenchmen suffered a cut over the eye. Another time, Patterson stopped punching when he saw that his opponent, light-heavyweight Tommy Harrison, was in no condition to continue.

All of this can sound pretty soap-opera-ish—it also makes good, shrewd copy for boy scouts—but I came out of the champion's dressing room feeling that such sentiments could be real in his case.

Quite a bit more could be used in the boxing racket which doesn't know the meaning of the word sensitivity.

IF SOME people had shown some compassion for Hurricane Jackson, he would never have been in the ring. The same is going to be true in the Peter Rademacher debacle.

HURRICANE JACKSON RECOVERING

Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, recovering from a kidney bruise suffered Monday night while losing to heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson, was reported "resting comfortably" yesterday in the Meadowbrook hospital.

A hospital spokesman said an examination disclosed no other serious injuries and that Jackson

had a "comfortable" night. His condition was listed as "fair."

Jackson entered the hospital in suburban East Meadow at 4:40 a.m., Tuesday morning, about six hours after his 10th round technical knockout by Patterson. Five specialists recommended he remain in the hospital several days.